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## An Elective Judiciary.

In our previous article under the head of "Requisites of a good Judge," we endeavored to show that mere learning is no protection against corruption, and moral sentiment or conscience no security against tyranny and oppression. In our own State and day we might cite instances of men of high social position, of hitherto unsuspected integrity and irreproachable moral character, falling victims to the venal sin of avarice. Men who, standing highest in the public esteem, have become defrauders and embezzlers to enormous amounts. No profession or calling can plead guiltless to this moral dereliction of public and private duty. Even the sacred desk has not escaped its withering touch. Many of its occupants have yielded to the tempter and made shipwreck of their previous good name and reputation. In the great scramble for place and profit every incentive to moral integrity and uprightness, in the higher walks of life, seem to be overborne by ambitious avarice, until all the ancient landmarks of public and private virtue seem obliterated.

At least no one, when dazzled by the bewitching glare of promotion, seems secure from the prevailing sin. Its rapid increase has furnished cause for serious alarm to the friends of humanity throughout the world, and given them just grounds to distrust the permanency of our free institutions. The fate of Mexico is often held up as the mirror of the approaching fate of the free republic, and as we are compelled to admit, not without some cause for fear and apprehension.

The masses of mankind are instinctively honest. The moral sentiment implanted in them by the hand of the Almighty, begets a love of justice and right. All reform is but the work of its instrumentalities; all progress in civilization but its growth. It is the God-like in man, the image of the Creator stamped upon the creature. Its force is irresistible. It knows no defeat. The more it is obstructed the higher rises its swelling tide, till like the Father of waters, its restless current sweeps all obstructions before it. It was the cause of the Protestant reformation and all other reforms. It put a stop to religious persecutions, established schools and colleges, founded asylums, and raised man from a down-trodden serf to a consciousness of his own dignity and destiny. In this Western world it resisted the aggressions of British tyranny and founded a government of the people for the benefit and protection of the people, and not for the benefit of a privileged governing class. And at the present moment it is hurrying back the traitorous tide of tyranny and despotism which an arrogant and self-constituted aristocracy is seeking to impose upon a free people in place of the government of our fathers.

This moral sentiment may sometimes act in a wrong direction for want of sufficient intelligence to guide it aright, and thus for a time waste its force in worse than useless endeavors. But it is sure to correct its errors by the light of experience, and finally to triumph. Yet so perverse is the human heart in some instances, that when once clothed with a little brief authority and power, ambition seeks to increase and render permanent that power at the expense of right and justice. The individual or party once in power claims the prerogative to rule. The democrat of yesterday becomes the aristocrat of to-day without even a change of name. All sense of right and duty is thus swallowed up in the idea of self-aggrandizement, which is the source of official corruption. Our object is to show upon principle that the most vulnerable point to this vice in our institutions is that which has been most respected, the judiciary; that it is here the most strict watchfulness and stringent guards are needed to protect community from its dangers.

When all departments of government become corrupt and diverted from the legitimate object of its creation, if no other door is open, revolution becomes the natural and moral right of the people. But fortunately the wisdom of our fathers in framing our State Constitution provided for such frequent elections by the people, of the executive and legislative departments, that no occasion for forcible revolution can ever occur. If these departments betray their trusts and the rights of the people, the evil can be so speedily corrected at the ballot box that no serious consequences can ensue. The same may be said of these departments of the general government.

But with the judiciary the case is quite different. The functions of this department are to protect and maintain the rights of the people against the usurpations of both the other departments, and also the rights of one individual against another; to see that equal and exact justice is done between the government and the subject, and between one subject and another. It is by far the most important department therefore to the people, and should be most intimately allied and directly responsible to them. Yet what seems a most strange anomaly in a government of the people, in our State as well as nation, it is un elective and entirely independent of them. It is responsible to no power on earth; for as Jefferson has said, "experience has already shown that the impeachment it has provided for is not even a scare crow." It has no more sympathetic alliance with the people than it has with the appointment from a foreign power, or was hereditary.

By the law of its own existence therefore, its sympathies are against the people, and in behalf of its parent Executive and fraternal Legislature. It is called a co-ordinate department of the government, but it is not created by the people, as are the others, but it is the creation of the Executive. Hence in all disputes and controversies between the other departments of the people, all presumptions are made to weigh in favor of the former. All assumptions of power by them are to be sustained unless clearly forbidden by the Constitution. "All acts of the Legislature are presumed to be constitutional, and the Court will never pronounce a statute to be otherwise, unless in a case where the point is free from all doubt." (Lunt's case, 6th Me. Rep. page 413.) And the same rule is applied to the acts of the Executive.

Instead of looking for a specific grant of power in the Constitution, which is the rule in all parallel cases, it only looks for a specific prohibition. Our governments, both State and national, are made up of specific grants, and all powers not specifically granted are retained by the States or the people. Constitutions are of the nature of a power of Attorney. What would be thought of a similar construction of such an instrument? That a person acting under it, had all power which

was not specifically denied, instead of only such as was specifically granted; yet the same reason applied to the one as to the other. This rule of construction adopted by the Judiciary, is an engine of power alone sufficient to crush the constitutional rights of any people on earth, under any constitution which can possibly be framed. Few have ever been led to contemplate the enormous mischief which may arise from the agency of weak or corrupt men under the specious but false rule of deciding upon the prerogative of government. The only remedy is a judiciary emanating directly from the people, and consequently allied to them by the law of its existence that it will necessarily have regard for their rights and interests than for the prerogatives and aggrandizement of its co-ordinate branches.

We shall hereafter show that in its adjudications between the rights of individuals, this primordial influence growing out of the mode of its creation, has a still more baneful effect.

## Letter from the State Capital.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 10, 1863.

To the Editor of the Press: In an editorial paragraph in Tuesday's issue, you allude to my views on the recruiting question, as expressed in my letter of Monday, in such a manner as to betray a misconception of my sentiments. I did not refer to the recruiting system in Massachusetts as having proved a failure, for I understand that it is meeting with very satisfactory success. I merely alluded to the fact that the extra session of the Legislature in that State had not accomplished the object for which it was convened and that, in consequence, the Governor (to whom it properly belongs) had been obliged to exercise his own authority, to remedy those abuses which the Legislature proved insufficient to prevent. The whole matter of raising troops by volunteering is by the general government, delegated to the governors of States and not to Legislatures, and the governors have full authority to act upon it, subject only to the restrictions and suggestions of the War Department.

The Legislature of Massachusetts was called together and voted a State Bounty of \$25 to be paid in installments to each person who should be accepted as one of the quota of the State, and forbade by public enactment, all municipal bounties whatever; but cities and towns there evaded the law by raising "recruiting funds," &c., amounting in some instances, as I am credibly informed, to \$1000 per man for forming a part of their quotas. The consequence is, the governor and commander-in-chief is obliged to promulgate General Order No. 40, to enforce the act of the Legislature and to declare that all such sums will be considered as much money paid in behalf of the commonwealth and deducted from the state bounty when the latter is paid. Vain threat! Mathematicians will "pursued" (or assumed) to ascertain how one thousand dollars—not mere algebraic symbols, but actual, substantial dollars, can be deducted from only three hundred, and creditors will refuse to learn that debtors owing but two dollars will pay ten, take a receipt upon account and liquidate the remainder when it becomes due. As a paying invention, this one is not surpassed by any of the age, and must, in a very short time, become exceedingly popular.

But if the Governor can enforce a legislative enactment or make amendments to one by a general order, why is not another order as good as the original statute? It certainly is less expensive, as we reckon dollars and cents in this State, although perhaps by the Massachusetts method of computation it may not be so economical.

In this State Governor Coburn after duly hearing and considering both sides of the question of calling the Legislature together, decided to save the State the expense of an extra session and to issue a general order instead which of course had all the force of the law on the subject. In this order he recommended that towns should offer bounties to recruits not exceeding \$200. When it was found that towns disregarded this injunction (as they did the act of the Legislature in Massachusetts) he issued a condemnatory order, which corresponds to Governor Andrew's General Order No. 40, with the exception of the arithmetical paradox, and announced that all proper influences would be brought to bear to assist such towns as did not disregard his expectation in this respect, and now he has issued another order directing that no city or town which pays more than \$200 bounty shall be allowed to procure men from places which confine themselves to the sum unless the quota of the latter has been previously filled.

The action of the Governor in the matter has proved the wisdom of his views. Enlistments are coming in rapidly, as much so at least, as in any State in the Union. Whether the quota of the State is to be filled by volunteers, the 5th of January will decide, but I venture to predict (although laying no claim to sound sign) that the quota of this State will be as nearly filled by volunteers as that of Massachusetts or any other State of the Union. Yours truly, H. L. L.

## Last Manufactory.

Among the business enterprises of the city, we find the "Last Manufactory" of Messrs. Harper & Smith, on Union street. They have been in operation but a short time in this city, but find their business increasing and orders accumulating, so as to render it necessary for them to get larger and more commodious quarters. They have engaged, and will soon occupy, a part of the large building now being fitted up by J. B. Winslow & Co., which will give them an opportunity of extending their business to any necessary extent.

The members of this firm have had long experience in the business, are practical mechanics, and personally superintend and work at their business. They have all the improved and approved machinery that their constant employment in the business has suggested to them, and with their skill and industry in the various departments, they are able to furnish as good an article as can be bought elsewhere at the lowest prices.

They are sending their work to all parts of the state, in large lots, and they also get up last to order to meet the wants of those who have feet of peculiar shape or who require a boot or shoe of a little different model from those usually worn. Those who have occasion to purchase, either in single pairs or in large lots, will find Messrs. Harper & Smith masters of their business and fair-dealing, honorable men. It is hoped Portland men, as well as state manufacturers in other parts of the state, will encourage home industry so long as they can purchase an article of as good a model and material and as well made as can be obtained in Massachusetts.

Chaplain Chase writes to the Bangor Whig that the sword of one of the officers of the Louisiana Tigers, surrendered on the 7th ult., to Lieutenant McCallan, of Co. K, 5th Maine, was found to bear on its hilt the names of Lieut. W. S. Goodale, 4th Maine volunteers who it will be remembered, was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 11th, 1862.

## ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

On the first page—The Maine 9th on Storming Duty.

On the fourth page—Lines written on reading the call of the Governor of New Hampshire for Soldiers.

The Steamship Great Eastern is advertised to be sold at auction on Jan. 14th by order of the mortgagees.

Forty-five persons were united with the Baptist church at Wells Depot last Sabbath.

Rev. M. J. Prescott, late pastor of the Baptist church at Kennebunkport, died on the 5th inst., of consumption.

The gunboats Sabago, Grand Gulf and Vicksburg, have left New York in pursuit of the Chesapeake.

The damage of the Androscoggin railroad is so far repaired that the cars are expected to run to Farmington this week.

Mr. C. N. Porter of South Paris was thrown from his wagon on Tuesday afternoon and broke the bone of one leg, as we learn from the Democrat.

Mr. Geo. H. Pearce will lecture upon the subject of Temperance, at the Methodist Church, in Saccarapa, on Monday evening next.

The Skowhegan Clarion says, at a meeting of the citizens of Skowhegan held on Wednesday last, it was voted to exempt from taxation for a term of ten years, money sufficient to build a woolen factory for that place.

We learn from the Kennebec Journal that the Ladies' Aid Society at Augusta have received fifty dollars from Mrs. Anna Severance, widow of the late Luther Severance, now residing in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

The Copperhead members of the National House of Representatives cast their votes for Blaine Hopkins, of Vermont, for Chaplain. Our private opinion is that copperhead democracy is beyond the reach of prayer, and will die without benefit of clergy.

The Aroostook Pioneer says Silas Lake, Esq., of New Portland, is erecting a large public house at Mars Hill township, about six miles from the mouth of the road at Alva. He has purchased a large tract of land from which he is making one of the best farms in that section.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that measures are to be initiated to secure a proper observance of the 1st of January—the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation—of the marked events of the age. We shall report the matter again.

The chance of the escape of the captives of the Chesapeake will be very small, as she is a slow craft making only eight or nine miles an hour. The Chesapeake is a propper of about 400 tons burthen, and 11 feet draft and is 10 years old. She is estimated to be worth \$50,000 and is owned in New York.

The citizens of Kennebunk always respond liberally to the calls of charity or patriotism. They have sent 130 barrels of vegetables to the Sanitary Agent in this city. They have also appointed a committee of twelve to make collections for the suffering freedmen of the South-west.

The Saco Democrat says various articles have been found in the possession of Jack Smith's wife, by officer Tarbo, which are supposed to have been stolen. She left Farley, Vt., at the time of her husband's arrest, and went to Waterboro, where the goods were found. The two Smiths are in Jail in this city, awaiting their trial for horse-stealing.

Mr. Harmon of the Common Council, has handed us a brief communication accompanied by his minority report on the affairs of the almshouse, with a request that we would publish it as an act of justice. It was received too late to be conveniently inserted this morning, but we will cheerfully comply with his request in our next.

The Oxford Democrat says Byron Brackett, of Co. B, 17th Maine Regiment, died at South Paris, on the 5th inst. He was taken prisoner at Gettysburg and sent to Richmond, where he suffered the barbarities of rebel cruelty and to which he fell a victim, at the age of twenty-two years, notwithstanding he had a firm constitution. He was on his way to his home, in Sweden, in the care of Judge Woodbury, when he died.

The best concerted plans of men and mice sometimes fail, as several recruiting brokers have learned since the order of Gov. Coburn has been issued, stating that no town or city paying a bounty of over \$200 for volunteers shall be credited with a recruit hereafter enlisted or now unassigned, whose residence is other than the place in question unless the quota of the city or town in which said recruit resides, shall have been previously filled.

Gov. Pierpont in his message before the old Virginia (loyal) legislature, just organized at Alexandria, urges the emancipation of all the slaves in that state, and the calling of a convention for adapting the constitution to the new order of things. He further says that he has reliable information from a large portion of the state that as soon as the domestic violence is suppressed there will be more than enough of capable men, who have never bowed to secession, to welcome and carry on the government of that state and that of every other county.

Fernando Wood, in a speech in New Jersey last week, denounced the war democrats and urged his friends neither to accept their friendship, influence or votes. He opposed the war in toto, and declares that it is the duty of the people to refuse another man or another dollar for the purpose of carrying on the war. The Newburyport Herald says it is not impossible that Fernando's words may be presaged, when Congress shall assemble, and he may then want the vote of the war democrats to save his seat. The Herald further says the people will tolerate no man who entertains such sentiments.

Attention is invited to the letter in today's paper from our Augusta correspondent. He will pardon us for suggesting that he misstates the purpose of those who asked for a special session of the legislature. It was not to prohibit towns from voting special bounties; it was not to do the Governor's work, but it was that uniform State bounties might be voted, operating equally in all parts of the state, so that no town should be allowed to shirk its fair proportion of burden. No order of the Governor can authorize a town to raise a bounty; that requires legislative authority. No Executive order can legalize a State bounty. No such order can limit the bounty offered by towns, or compel any reluctant town to take upon itself a part of the burden. The legislature can do this by a State bounty, and it is such a bounty in Massachusetts, and not any prohibitory act, which indicates her policy. Under our policy it is difficult to perceive how, in those towns which refuse to vote bounties, any soldiers are to be raised except by draft. Perhaps the whole thing is right and will work itself clear, but we simply do not see it. No one will be more grateful than we shall to become satisfied that the policy adopted is wise and practically efficient.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

EVENING PAPERS.

Jeff. Davis' Message.

The message of Jefferson Davis to the Confederate Congress was sent in on the 7th inst. He is very despondent over the losses of the strongholds of Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and many other points. He says there has been no improvement in the relations of the Confederacy with foreign countries since his message last January; in the contrary, there is greater divergence in the conduct of European states, assuming a character positively unfriendly, and adding.

The marked parity of Great Britain in its favor of our enemies evinced in their decisions regarding the blockade, as well as the marked disposition of conduct on the subject of the purchase of supplies by the belligerents. This difference has been conspicuous since the commencement of the war. Confederate finances he says: "The public feeling of the people is not so earnest attention. A prompt and efficacious remedy for the present condition of the currency is necessary to a successful performance of the operations of government. He recommends taxation instead of further sales of bonds or issues of treasury notes, adding: "The holders of the currency now outstanding can only be protected by substituting for it some other security."

He calls upon the people to come to the rescue of their country. He recommends putting an end to the substitute business and a modification of the exemption laws, so that the armies in the field may be largely increased, as rapidly as possible. He regrets the suspension of the exchange of prisoners and that the communication with trans-Mississippi is so obstructed. He concludes as follows: "The enemy refuses proposals for the only peace possible between us. The only hope for peace now is in the vigor of our resistance."

From Central and South America.

New York, Dec. 11. News per Steamship Adair received via Fortress Monroe: Valparaiso dates to Nov. 24, and Callao to Nov. 10th, state that a treaty of peace has been signed between Chile and Peru. Hostilities had commenced between Ecuador and New Granada, but nothing more than guerrilla warfare had yet been reported.

Nov. 25.—I have received the following information respecting the proceedings of the Commission in Lima for adjusting the claims for and against the Government of Peru and the United States. The following claims were presented to the Commission: Peru claims \$1,000,000 for the loss of property in the United States, and the result in each case opposite, including the principal and interest.

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The United States claims still pending and awaiting the decision







**POETRY.**  
Written for the Press.  
Written on Reading the Call of the Governor of New Hampshire for Soldiers.  
BY M. M. PATTERSON.  
Rouse, freemen! join the onward march  
Of truth—his freedom's hour.  
His trumpet will be heard  
On every hill and every tower.  
Wait not the bugle—call to arms—  
The hour is here, the hour is here.  
Your country's voice your ear should charm,  
Your mountains give it back.  
Rouse to the justice of his cause,  
Wake to the glory, too;  
Defend her honor, save her laws,  
Your country calls for you!  
O, maiden mild, bid rise and son  
Advance with eager breath;  
To die in triumph, live in won,  
To live in shame, be death!  
Beneath the granite, rock-ribbed State,  
This crucifixion share;  
Nailed to the cross we'd share your fate,  
In woman's strength and prayer.  
Upon this hour again lay down  
Our sons—our lives more here,  
That we might do what they have done  
For God and liberty.  
November 2d.

**HOTELS.**  
When you visit Boston, go to the PARKS HOUSE.  
(Mortimer Avenue, 187 Washington St.)  
It has recently been enlarged. You will find good rooms and a quiet house for ladies and gentlemen, or the business man, and prices reasonable.  
JOHN A. PARKS, Agent.  
Formerly Proprietor of the Marlborough Hotel.  
Boston, Nov. 6, 1893. nov7 4d&w

**INTERNATIONAL HOUSE.**  
Junction of Exchange, Congress and Line Sts., opposite New City Hall, Portland.  
This new and centrally located hotel is in the First Class in all its appointments, and one of the most home-like houses in New England.  
O. C. ROLLINS, Proprietor.  
nov7 3m

**THE AMERICAN HOUSE.**  
Hanover Street - - - Boston.  
The Largest and Best Arranged Hotel in New England.  
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.  
oct1y

**"ELM HOUSE."**  
The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has taken the above house, on Federal Street, Portland, and invites the traveling community to call and see how he knows "how to keep a hotel." Clean, airy rooms, good food, well-provided tables, and attentive servants and moderate charges are the inducements he holds out to those whose business or pleasure calls them to the "Elm House."  
JONATHAN BLISS, Proprietor.  
Portland, Aug. 10, 1893. dtf

**LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS**  
The Great Female Remedy.  
ARE BETTER THAN ALL  
Pills, Powders and Quack Preparations.

**LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS**  
ARE SURE TO DO GOOD AND CANNOT DO HARM.

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**INSURANCE.**  
**CONDENSED STATEMENT**  
OF THE  
**City Fire Insurance Co.,**  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.  
To the Secretary of the State of Maine, Nov. 1st, 1893.  
CAPITAL STOCK, paid up, is \$250,000.00  
Surplus over Capital, \$115,220.70

**ASSETS.**  
1892 shares Bank Stocks, market value \$125,458.00  
10 Brooklyn City Water Bonds, 11,130.00  
7 Hartford City Bonds, 7,840.00  
10 Connecticut State Bonds, 5,000.00  
Other City and State Bonds, 15,400.00  
Railroad Stocks and Bonds, 19,400.00  
United States 5-20 Bonds, 11,000.00  
Loans on mortgages of real estate, 36,808.00  
"pledge of bank and other stocks, market value, 29,900.00  
Accrued interest on investments, 3,000.00  
Cash on hand and in banks, 8,207.40  
Cash in hands of agents and in transit, 17,308.98  
Personal property in office, 1,036.37  
Total assets, \$395,220.70

**LIABILITIES.**  
Losses adjusted and due, None.  
"reported and waiting proof, \$1,682.76  
"reported and waiting proof, 11,444.34  
Total liabilities, \$13,127.10

WM. E. BAKER, Secretary.  
State of Conn., Hartford, Conn., Nov. 1st, 1893.  
Sworn to before me,  
E. DODD, Notary Public.

**W. D. LITTLE, Agent,**  
Office - - - 31 Exchange Street.  
nov14 6d&w

**STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION**  
OF THE  
**Phoenix Insurance Company**  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.  
On the 1st day of November, 1892—made in compliance with the Laws of Maine.

The Capital Stock is \$400,000.00  
Surplus over Capital, \$28,896.48

Invested as follows, to-wit:  
Cash on hand and in banks, \$88,060.06  
"in hands of agents and in transit, 1,000.00  
Real estate owned by the Company, 17,000.00  
Amount loaned on mortgages of real estate, 28,400.00  
"pledge of bank stocks, 15,400.00  
3,125 shares bank stocks, market value, 27,875.00  
40 United States 5-20 Bonds, 11,000.00  
200 New Britain Water Bonds, 11,200.00  
State and City Bonds, 35,100.00  
United States Stocks, 14,040.00  
Accumulated interest and investments, 1,652.11  
Total assets, \$238,896.48

**LIABILITIES:**  
Amount of premium notes, None.  
Liabilities for losses, adjusted and unpaid, \$86,037.31  
Total liabilities, \$86,037.31

WM. R. CLARK, Secretary.  
Hartford, Conn., Nov. 1st, 1893.

**Portland Office, 31 Exchange St.**  
**W. D. LITTLE, Agent.**  
nov20 6d&w

**The Great American Company.**  
**TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT**  
OF THE  
**Mutual Life Insurance Co.,**  
OF NEW YORK,  
Nov. 1st, 1893, to the Secretary of State.

Accumulated Fund, \$9,585,280.07

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS, TO-WIT:  
Cash on hand and in bank, \$458,202.07  
United States Stocks, \$4,670,883.86  
Bonds and mortgages of real estate, \$1,175,268.50  
Real estate owned by company, cost \$22,563.10  
Balances due from agents, 13,400.00  
Interest accrued not due, 117,175.00  
"due and unpaid, 10,249.08  
Deferred, quarterly and semi-annual premiums, 175,000.00  
Premiums due and unpaid in transit, 28,007.91  
Total assets Nov. 1, 1893, \$9,585,280.07

LIABILITIES, None.  
Total liabilities, None.  
F. S. WINSTON, President.  
J. ABBOTT, Secretary.  
State of New York, City and County of New York, as sworn to and subscribed to before me,  
RICHARD A. MCCURDY, Notary Public.

**Home Insurance Company,**  
OF NEW HAVEN, CT.  
**CASH CAPITAL - \$200,000.**  
DOLLARS receive 75 per cent. of net profits, (or a cash dividend) in lieu of participation.  
Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other Insurable Property, against Loss or Damage by Fire.  
D. R. SATTERLEE, President.  
CHARLES WILSON, Secretary.  
SAC. L. TALCOTT, Secretary.  
J. W. MUNGER & SON, Agents,  
NO. 166 FORE STREET.  
J. W. MUNGER & SON, Agents,  
NO. 166 FORE STREET.  
J. W. MUNGER & SON, Agents,  
NO. 166 FORE STREET.

**STATEMENT OF THE**  
**Western Massachusetts Ins. Co.,**  
OF PITTSFIELD, MASS.  
In conformity with Laws of Maine.

Capital Stock, all paid up, \$150,000.00  
Surplus over Capital, \$74,061.63

**ASSETS.**  
200 shares Bank Stocks, valued at \$80,885.00  
Railroad and Gas Stocks, 15,000.00  
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, 10,000.00  
Loans on mortgage of real estate, 10,000.00  
"collateral security, 1,100.00  
"personal property, 1,100.00  
Cash on hand and in banks, 1,100.00  
"in hands of agents and in transit, 14,478.48  
Other investments, 612.00  
Total assets, \$224,061.63

**LIABILITIES.**  
Losses adjusted and due, None.  
"reported, liability not determined, 81,000.00  
"reported, liability not determined, 4,307.00  
Total liabilities, \$85,307.00

SWORN TO Nov. 4, 1893, before me,  
SAM'L E. HOWE, Justice of the Peace.

Portland Office - - - 31 Exchange Street.  
**W. D. LITTLE, General Agent.**  
nov15 6d&w

**AMERICAN EXCHANGE**  
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY!**  
OF NEW YORK.  
Capital \$200,000.00.  
Insure Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other Personal Property at the Lowest Rates.  
SAMUEL BROWN, President.  
WILLIAM RAYMOND, Secretary.  
EDWARD SHAW, Agent, 102 Middle Street.  
oct27 1y&w

**MAINE INSURANCE CO.**  
A Augusta, Maine.  
This Maine Insurance Company insures against loss or damage by Fire, Buildings, Merchandise and Furniture, on terms as favorable as can be done by any solvent Company. Policies issued for One Year.  
J. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.  
J. L. CUTLER, President.  
EDWARD SHAW - - - Agent,  
No. 102 Middle Street.  
oct15 6d&w

**Scotch Canvas,**  
FOR SALE BY  
**JAMES T. PATTEN & CO.,**  
Bath, Me.  
200 BOLTS Superior Bleached  
500 do All Long Mac "Gov.  
ermum contract " do  
500 do Extra All Long Mac  
300 do Navy Fine " do  
Delivered in Portland or Boston.  
Bath, April 20, 1893. ap22 dtf

**Barley.**  
BARKLEY WANTED, and the highest market price paid by  
WALDRON & TRUE,  
No. 4 & 5 Union Wharf.  
nov14 6d&w

**INSURANCE.**  
**RETURN**  
OF THE  
**Manufacturers' Insurance Co.,**  
OF BOSTON,  
ON THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1893.

1. State the name of the Company. Manufacturers' Insurance Company  
2. Where located? Boston  
3. When incorporated? 1822  
4. Amount of Capital, \$400,000  
5. " " actually paid in? 400,000  
6. Number of shares, and par value of each? 4,000 - \$100  
7. Amount of fire risks outstanding? \$8,089,373  
8. " marine risks " 5,000,000  
9. Total amount of outstanding risks? \$13,089,373  
10. Amount of United States stock or treasuries owned by the Company, State amount of each kind, and par value and market value of each, \$20,000  
11. United States Bonds, 5-20 loan, par value \$20,000 - market value per \$100, 20,000  
12. Amount of bank stocks? State amount of each kind, and par value and market value of each  
13. Amount of railroad stocks? State amount of each kind, and par value and market value of each  
14. Amount of other stocks? State amount of each kind, and par value and market value of each  
15. Amount of cash on hand, including loans on call and advances on losses not adjusted  
16. Am't of cash in hands of agents? None  
17. Loans on mortgage of real estate? \$1,100,000  
18. " loaned on collateral? 79,300.00  
19. " loaned without collateral? 58,596.75  
20. " on overdraft of bank? 110.00  
21. " of premium notes on risks? 12,202.00  
22. Amount of borrowed money specifying collateral given for the same? None  
23. Amount of losses received for claims? 6,400.00  
24. " and unpaid? 1,000.00  
25. Amount of losses received for claims? 6,400.00  
26. " and unpaid? 1,000.00  
27. Amount of losses received for claims? 6,400.00  
28. " and unpaid? 1,000.00  
29. Amount of losses received for claims? 6,400.00  
30. " and unpaid? 1,000.00  
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100. " and unpaid? 1,000.00

**CONDENSED STATEMENT**  
OF THE  
**Home Insurance Company,**  
OF NEW HAVEN, CT.  
To the Secretary of the State of Maine, Nov. 1st, 1893.

The Capital Stock all paid in is \$200,000.00  
Surplus over Capital, \$60,032.96

**ASSETS.**  
United States Bonds, market value, \$40,000.00  
" Treasury Certificates, do, 10,000.00  
State Bonds, do, 15,000.00  
Bank Stocks, do, 15,000.00  
Cash loaned on Bank Stocks, do, 20,000.00  
" on Railroad Stocks and Bonds, 2,500.00  
" in first mortgage of real estate, 12,500.00  
" in hands of agents and in transit, 21,500.00  
Bills Receivable, received for premiums, 8,402.42  
Cash on hand and loaned on call, 18,500.48  
Premiums due and unpaid, 1,100.00  
Interest accrued on investments, 8,312.28  
Other investments, including rates and office furniture, 6,017.14  
Total assets, \$220,082.96

**LIABILITIES.**  
Losses reported and waiting for proof, \$11,224.16  
Other claims against the Company, 508.75  
Total liabilities, \$11,732.91

CHARLES WILSON, Secretary.  
State of Connecticut, New Haven, as sworn to and subscribed to before me,  
HENRY CHAMBERLIN, Notary Public.

**JOHN W. MUNGER & SON, Agents,**  
NO. 166 FORE STREET, head of Long Wharf, PORTLAND, ME.

**STATEMENT OF THE**  
**Etina Insurance Company,**  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.  
On the 1st day of November, A. D. 1893, as required by the Laws of the State of Maine.

The Capital Stock is \$1,000,000.  
With the surplus is invested as follows:  
Real estate, unimproved, \$87,708.18  
Cash in hand, on deposit, and in agents' hands, 215,000.00  
United States Stocks, 312,847.12  
State and City Stocks, and Town Bonds, 60,400.00  
Bank and Trust Company Stocks, 1,047,000.00  
Mortgage Bonds, 30,000.00  
Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.'s scrip, 18,886.00  
Total assets, \$9,026,873.74

Amount of Liabilities for Losses not claimed and adjusted, \$175,411.84  
Amount at risk, estimated, 115,510,470.00  
Total liabilities, \$115,685,881.84

SWORN TO Nov. 4, 1893, before me,  
THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.  
LUCAS J. HARRIS, Secretary.  
Hartford, Nov. 7, 1893.

**JOHN W. MUNGER & SON, Agents,**  
NO. 166 FORE STREET, head of Long Wharf, PORTLAND, ME.

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SWORN TO Nov. 4, 1893, before me,  
THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.  
LUCAS J. HARRIS, Secretary.  
Hartford, Nov. 7, 1893.

**JOHN W. MUNGER & SON, Agents,**  
NO. 166 FORE STREET, head of Long Wharf, PORTLAND, ME.

**STATEMENT OF THE**  
**Etina Insurance Company,**  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.  
On the 1st day of November, A. D. 1893, as required by the Laws of the State of Maine.

The Capital Stock is \$1,000,000.  
With the surplus is invested as follows:  
Real estate, unimproved, \$87,708.18  
Cash in hand, on deposit, and in agents' hands, 215,000.00  
United States Stocks, 312,847.12  
State and City Stocks, and Town Bonds, 60,400.00  
Bank and Trust Company Stocks, 1,047,000.00  
Mortgage Bonds, 30,000.00  
Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.'s scrip, 18,886.00  
Total assets, \$9,026,873.74

Amount of Liabilities for Losses not claimed and adjusted, \$175,411.84  
Amount at risk, estimated, 115,510,470.00  
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